

The Oxford County Citizen.

A. B. Herrick 6-10-16

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 5.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

By Pupils of Grades 3-4-5-6

Those who were present at the Grange Hall, on Monday evening enjoyed a very interesting entertainment. The children of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades furnished the entertainment, the program being substantially the same as given in last week's Citizen. Music, dance, pantomime and recitation followed each other in rapid succession for an hour. All were thoroughly enjoyed and heartily applauded. As it so often happens with children some of the best things were not on the program. The drama, Beowulf, in three acts closed the evening's performance. The fight when Beowulf overcame the monster Grendel was very exciting and a large part of the audience was on its feet at the finish. It is safe to say that had Beowulf and his stalwart soldiers been stationed at Columbus, Villa and his fellow raiders would never have crossed the border. The whole program showed the effect of real preparation. It was evident that Misses Springer and Smith had worked long and diligently. They are to be congratulated upon the fine showing made. About 200 were present. The proceeds will be spent in getting something to make the school better.

TO THE VOTERS OF OXFORD COUNTY.

Monday, June 19, is the day of our Primary Election for the nomination of candidates.

The Direct Primary Law is the people's law, giving them the opportunity to name their candidate for office. The politicians do not like this law and if the people do not take enough interest in who they have for candidates to attend the primaries, this law will certainly be repealed.

When I became a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator, I intended to make a canvass of the county, but owing to the extremely wet and backward season which brings planting and road building late into June, I shall be unable to do as I had planned.

However, I have only this I would say to the voters. Leave all personal friendship out of this matter and consider it as a cold blooded business proposition; First, which man in your judgment will be the best man for the county; second, which one will be the strongest candidate and best for the Republican Party; third, which one will best represent your personal interests. After considering all candidates for office go to the polls June 19 and do your duty as citizens and the result will be right.

G. W. Q. PERHAM.

Bryant Pond, Maine,
June 6, 1916.

STATE OF MAINE Office of Board of State Assessors Augusta, June 6, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the State Assessors will be in session at the Assessors' Office in Fryeburg on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; at the Court House in South Paris on Wednesday, the 21st day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at the Assessors' Office in Rumford on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; A. D. 1916, in the County of Oxford, to secure information to enable them to make a just equalization of the taxable property in said county, and to investigate charges of concealment of property from taxation, of undervaluation and of failure to assess property liable to taxation.

B. G. McINTIRE,
J. J. DEARBORN,
W. F. DRESSER,
Board of State Assessors.
F. H. Sterling, Clerk.
6-8-16.

FOR SALE.

The L. N. Wilbur place in Steam Mill Village, Bethel. Some half acre of land. Will be sold at a good bargain. Furniture and furnishings will be included in sale, with some reservations, if desired. Apply to

HERRICK & PARK,
Bethel, Maine.
6-25

FOR SALE—25 horse power stationary gasoline engine in running order and for sale cheap. Inquire of
WESLEY WHELEER,
J. B. Ham Co. Store,
Bethel, Maine.
6-8-16.

May you saw it in the Citizen.

GRANGE NEWS

PARIS GRANGE.

Paris Grange met June 3rd at 2 P. M., with all of the officers present excepting Overseer, A. Steward and Overseer. After the usual routine of business a recess was taken for the exercises of the afternoon and the following program was carried out: Sister Robbins gave a solo, M. G. Joy, superintendent of schools, gave a talk on the needs of our Common Schools; Beryl Silver and Lenore Silver gave a duet; Hon. Alton C. Wheeler spoke of the need of support of our Schools; Ashton Corbett, a reading, "I Wish I Was a Girl"; Walter Corbett, a reading, "A Paper Gentleman"; Gertrude Twitchell compared our schools with those in the South; Sisters Hammond and Robbins sang a duet. Next meeting will be June 17 at 8 P. M.

LONE MT. GRANGE.

The last meeting of Lone Mt. Grange was held as a memorial service and the following program was given:
Song, Grange.
Remarks, Mr. Graham.
Reading, Mrs. Chas. Andrews.
Story, Mrs. Burgess.
Reading, Mr. Perkins.
Song, Grange.
Number present, 48. The next meeting will be held Saturday evening, June 10. The program will be as follows:
Grange.
Singing, in charge of O. A. Burgess.
Reading, Mrs. Chas. Andrews.
Music, Sadie Bailey.
Farce, in charge of Edna and Victor Akers.

OXFORD POMONA.

Oxford Pomona Grange held a very successful meeting with Hebron Grange, June 6. All officers present but the chaplain. Eleven granges responded to the roll call. The degree of Pomona was conferred on 10 candidates, all of Hebron Grange. After enjoying a grange dinner work was resumed. Voted to send \$5.00 to Good Will Cottage for Girls. Field day, August 9 at the fair grounds, Norway and South Paris. B. Walker McKenna to visit with the grange in August. Committee on field day: J. A. Roberts, C. S. Hamlin, L. A. Brooks. A very interesting and entertaining program was given by Hebron Grange, after which a discussion of the question, "What is the best crop to plant at this season?" was discussed by W. M. McIntire and several others. Meeting closed in form. Prof. Yonon was present. Next Pomona with Crookall River Grange.

STATE OF MAINE.

COUNTY OF OXFORD, SS:
To the legal voters of the town of Bethel:

You are hereby notified that the primary election in this town, of all political parties, entitled by law to nominate candidates for the next election, will be held at Odeon Hall on Monday, June nineteenth next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to be voted for at the election to be held on the second Monday in September next, viz:

United States Senator, Governor, State Auditor, Representative to Congress, State Senator, County Attorney, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, Sheriff, County Commissioner, County Treasurer, Representative to Legislature.

The polls will be open at twelve o'clock, noon, and continue open until nine o'clock in the afternoon, when they will close.

Dated at Bethel this sixth day of June, A. D. 1916.

FRANK A. BROWN,
N. B. RICHARDSON,
F. B. HOWE,
Selectmen of Bethel.

The Selectmen will be in their office Saturday, June 17th, for the purpose of revealing the list of voters.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Bethel Savings Bank:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the members of the Bethel Savings Bank Corporation will be held at said bank, in Bethel, Maine, on Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to fill vacancies caused by loss of membership or otherwise; to elect a Board of Trustees and an investigating committee, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting, and to elect other necessary bank officers.

A. E. HERRICK, Secretary.
Bethel, Maine, May 25, 1916.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

BETHEL INN Happenings of the Week

The Inn has been favored with many motor parties for dinner the past week, many stopping over night. All are enthusiastic over the beauties of Bethel and the comforts to be had at Bethel Inn.

Harry S. Bond and wife of the Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn., W. H. Valiquette and niece of Hotel Woodstock, New York City, and E. R. Mixer and wife of the Automobile Blue Book Pub. Co., stopped at the Inn on their way to Poland Springs.

Recent arrivals at Bethel Inn: George Wescott Boyer, Portland, Me.; Louis C. Shaw, Portland, Me.; George C. Keep and wife, Portland, Me.; S. H. Palmer and wife, Bethel, Me.; Miss A. B. Palmer, Bethel, Me.; G. V. Palmer, Bethel, Me.; S. H. Palmer, Bethel, Me.; C. N. Wheeler and wife, Bethel, Me.; John B. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.; Thos. F. Temple, Lancaster, Mass.; C. G. Beckley, Lancaster, Mass.; A. C. Chickering, Lancaster, Mass.; Harry S. Bond and wife, Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Valiquette, New York; Miss Marie Olivette, New York; E. R. Mixer and wife, New York; Mrs. F. H. Rose, Cleveland; Leon A. Hart and wife, Hartford, Conn.; Harold Moore, Portland, Me.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Tuesday was the last day of exams.

The Seniors have been busy this week, getting ready for graduation.

The base ball team lost to Norway High School last Saturday by a score of 13 to 2.

Members of the Y. W. C. A. with invited friends enjoyed a bacon bat on Grover Hill last Saturday evening.

William Hall has been elected a delegate and Herbert Bean an alternate to the Y. M. C. A. school at Northfield this summer.

Miss Annie Cummings, Miss Ernestine Philbrook and Miss Ida Packard have been chosen delegates to attend the summer meeting of the No. E. division of the Y. W. C. A. at Camp Makonike, Martha's Vineyard.

EGGS.

Decoster Strain Burred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs 50 cents per setting of 15 until June 15th.

F. B. MERRILL.

LOST.

Somewhere in Bethel village, a small box containing a pair of gold bowd glasses with owners name on box. Find or please leave at Citizen Office. 6-8-16.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF NEW ENGLAND

Paper Written by Mrs. A. E. Herrick for the Library Institute

This makes no pretensions to being a proper, well-ordered paper. It is simply a talk, what I should like to say if I were so fortunate as to have each of you come to make me a call, and we should fall to chatting upon those most fascinating of topics, books and authors, old and new. I say now—before you have a chance to discover it for yourself—that there is no method in it. It never would have been, had Miss Thurston not been insistent and I, as I say in her hands. It is frankly reminiscent, and what languid interest it may possess, is, therefore, not for the young, to whom it will doubtless be a stumbling block and foolishness.

The other day I was talking with a friend who said she was sorry for the young people of this day because they had not had familiarity with the literature upon which we were reared. Whereupon we fell to enumerating the disadvantages accruing to the youth of the present age.

I am exactly as old as the Atlantic Monthly, and I have seen the world revolutionized in my time. I was born, and grew up, in a New England village, like this, except for coast habits and traditions. But typical of New England life in the time, which I maintain was its Golden Age. We had passed, in villages, the age of spinning and weaving, but our stockings were hand knitted. The sewing was done wholly by hand, except that our next door neighbor had a tiny sewing machine which was screwed on to a table and run by turning a crank, and it was viewed with suspicion. Sheets were in two breadths sewed together over and over, with broad hems on each end. These symbolize the simplicity of the life, which was equally primitive in every particular. But what possible connection can such homely details have with books and reading? Much. Because when gentlemen sat down at two o'clock in the afternoon, as was their custom, to those interminable seams, they often had the habit of taking turns in reading aloud.

They sat down, let me say in passing, calmly, with the certainty of staying there. People were not whisked to the ends of the earth and back again of an afternoon in those days. Then a drive to the neighboring town was an event, attended with a good deal of pleasurable excitement. Now if you happen to sit down yourself, all the rest of the world is rushing like mad before your windows. I have lived through so many innovations that I confidently expect to see, before I die, my breakfast dropped down upon the back door step from an aeroplane. What wonder that people nowadays have restless minds!

They read Scott and Thackeray and Dickens (we had Our Mutual Friend and Great Expectations serially) and Hawthorne and the wicked Brontes and Trollope, and later, George Eliot, though sewing machines had come in in her day, and she never had a fair chance. These for the intellectually emancipated. The more seriously minded, who had searchings of conscience as to novel reading, yet wove Mrs. Stowe into the seams, and Longfellow and Whittier, Holmes, Lowell and Tennyson. Never shall I forget the excitement over Hawthorne's Apology, which appeared in Harper's Weekly and was especially popular.

Browning was too cryptic for such a remote transatlantic village, though more cosmopolitan Americans were giving him his first following, and his wife was highly spoken of. Whittier today is quite taboo, and I take my reputation in my hand by mentioning him among poets at all. All the rest to be sure, are relegated to the shades by Miss Amy Lowell (her of the Free Verse) who says that America has produced but two poets, Poe and Whitman. We too were familiar with The Bells and The Raven above the Chamber Door and Beautiful Annabelle Lee. She may have Poe in her dreary, exclusive Garden of Verses. We will still, despite her withering verdicts, keep our dear slangers in our larger, sunnier plot. There are many of us who feel that the Commemoration Ode marks the nobler heights of American verse. Hoskins was then pouring forth in

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 4.)

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
Promptly and satisfactorily done.
WET WASH AND ROUGH DRY
on Mondays and Tuesdays.
FANCY IRONING.
Your laundry work is solicited.

DOMESTIC HAND LAUNDRY,
RALPH H. YOUNG, Prop.,
4-13-16. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.
ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.

Telephones—Shop, 10—12; Res., 20—7

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.
5-4-16.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

FOR SALE.

The outside route of the Grand Union Tea Co., together with horses, cart, sled, etc. Will give full particulars to anyone interested.
W. A. BRAGG,
4-13-16. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

Shoe Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, with the best of leather and the prices are right. Thick Soles, Thin Soles, Flexible Soles for tender feet, and Rubber Soles, also Rubber Heels.

I have a good line of Shoe Laces of all kinds and colors, and all kinds of Shoe Oil and Paste.

I am also carrying a few good Rubber Soles. Come in and see them. Parcel Post orders receive prompt attention.

A. B. BUXTON,
Main Street, Bethel, Maine.
5-11.

DOWEL MEN WANTED.

Six men wanted who are familiar with the dowel business. Good wages and steady work.
WM. F. BRAUN & SON, INC.,
5-25 Deering Junction, Maine.

FOR SALE.

1 desk, 1 screen, 1 platform rocker, 1 clothes pole, 1 rug, 2 bamboo bookcases. Inquire at Holden Hall, Bethel, Me. 6-1-16.

FARM FOR SALE.

Farm located in Upton, Maine, near Umbagog Lake; large house and barn in good condition; 184 acres, 20 acres in tillage and pasture, cuts 20 tons of hay, wood lot timbered with hard wood and some small growing pulp. Good place for summer visitors. Terms cash.
CHARLES C. THOMPSON,
Upton, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The L. T. Barker place on Main street, Bethel, Maine, 10 room house, all and stable with about 3-4 acre land. Inquire of
E. S. KILBORN,
6-8-16. Bethel, Maine.

SUMMER MOCCASINS

For Ladies' and Gent's.

CALFED MOCCASINS

For bark peelers. A fine shoe for the purpose.

WHITE AND TENNIS SHOES

in great variety.

A few more of those bargains in Ladies' Pumps at \$1.50.

SHOE REPAIRING.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.
Phone 14-4.

NEW MERCHANDISE

That will surely please, right up to the minute in style, reasonably priced. Come and see the new things.

WHITE ICELAND FOX BOAS

\$3.95, \$4.95
The very latest for the neck, very soft and fluffy. Don't fail to see these boas.

SUN SHADES

Beautiful colorings in silks, plain and fancy, choice hand-les, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95.

FOR THE GIRL GRADUATE

LONG SILK GLOVES, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

BEAUTIFUL FANS, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95.

SILK HOSIERY, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Choice new Underwear of Batiste, Muslin and Crepe de Chine.

WHITE DRESS SKIRTS

98c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2.98

We are showing an excellent line in the most wanted materials in very pleasing styles.

MIDDY BLOUSES

98c to \$1.49

Blouses will be worn more this season than ever before. We have a large assortment in plain white and the new stripes.

PALM BEACH SUITS

\$7.45, Several Styles

Natural color, wash as beautifully as linen, very cool and comfortable for a summer's day.

BROWN, BUCK & Co.

Formerly Thomas Smiley

Norway,

Maine

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES

If you have trouble with your feet and want comfort, service and satisfaction, come here and be fitted to a pair of GROUND GRIPPER SHOES. Men's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; Women's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; and they are surely worth all that they cost. Please remember if you want footwear of any kind you can find it here.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone, 38-2

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M, Hollow Back, Butted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

Novelty Siding and Roofing
for Camps and Garages.

Windows and Doors

and all kinds of Building Material.

CHAS. G. BLAKE,
NORWAY, MAINE.

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the vestry, Friday afternoon.

Judge A. E. Herrick held Probate Court at Fryeburg, Tuesday.

Durward Mason and Gordon Allen were in Bethel, one day last week.

Mr. Harry Carter of Berlin, N. H., was a guest of his sisters, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Douglass from Newry Corner were in Bethel, Monday.

Mrs. Ralph Perkins of So. Paris is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Bartlett.

Mrs. Marshall of Portland is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albion Holt.

Miss Maria Robertson was in So. Paris one day last week, calling on relatives.

Mr. Leonard M. Pratt of Roxbury, Mass., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Farwell.

Mrs. Gertrude Everett was a guest of her mother, Mrs. Roswell Frost, at Norway, Monday.

B. W. Kimball and daughter, Miss Alice Kimball, returned home from Berlin last Saturday.

Mrs. Helen Tyler of West Bethel was a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Blon Brown, last week.

Mr. Forest Conant of Hecron was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young a few days last week.

Mr. Everett Smith is working for his father at Middle Intervale and boarding at O. A. Buck's.

Mr. Frank Hamlin of Berlin, N. H., was a guest of his sister, Miss Annie Hamlin, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bennett are moving into the rent recently vacated by Mr. H. S. Pushard and family.

Mr. Clyde Lowe went to Boston, Tuesday, where he will spend a few weeks with his brother, Mr. Allison Lowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry King are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fifteen pound son, born Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. A. Van Don Kerkhoven accompanied Mr. Oscar Schander of Massachusetts on a trip around the mountains this week.

Mr. Phillip Wight, who has finished work at Rumford, was in Bethel, Monday, on his way to Auburn, where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood were in So. Paris last week, Wednesday, to attend the wedding of Mr. Wood's son, Lester Wood, to Alta Rand.

Mrs. John Swan was in Berlin, Sunday and Monday, called there by the death of her nephew, Harry Bartlett's little boy, Lowell Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Farwell and Mr. L. A. Pratt attended the funeral of Mr. Pratt's brother, Mr. A. B. Pratt, at West Paris last Thursday.

Misses Frances and Florence Carter have finished their school in Portland and returned home, Saturday. They were accompanied home by Miss Watkins of St. Johnsbury, who will spend several days.

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Mrs. Angie Clark was in Norway, Saturday.

Mrs. A. E. Herrick went to Portland, Monday, to spend a few days.

Mrs. Venie Brown and daughter, Betty, were in Norway, Saturday.

Miss Helen Staples of Hanover was calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Blakes of So. Paris is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Frost.

Mrs. George Robertson of So. Paris is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox.

Mr. Earl Friese of Hinchley, Me., is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. G. L. Thurston.

Supt. and Mrs. Frank H. Byram spent the week end at their home in Freeport.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Little spent a few days at their cottage in Freeport last week.

Mr. Frank Bean from the University of Maine was calling on friends in town, Monday.

Mrs. Henry Austin and son, Charles, spent the week end with relatives in Shelburne, N. H.

Mrs. Roswell Frost of Norway was a week end guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. D. T. Durell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Barker of Hanover were callers at Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings', Sunday.

Mrs. William Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., were week end guests of Mrs. W. H. Young.

Mr. George P. Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass., was calling on friends in Hanover and Bethel last week.

Mr. L. A. Pratt of Roxbury, Mass., was a guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Farwell, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Hayford of Hanover attended the baccalaureate sermon at the Congregational church, Sunday.

Harry Pennock and wife from Albany were dinner guests of his sister, Mrs. Fred Taylor, one day last of the week.

Messrs. Geo. A. Thurlow, Geo. L. Lary and O. L. Robertson of Gorham, N. H., were business visitors in town last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young entertained Mrs. Young's brother, Dr. Harry Nevers and Mr. Strout, Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Remick of Lawrence, Mass., last Thursday.

Rather an unusual thing happened one night last week at Frank Brooks' near So. Bethel, when a large buck deer broke a new harrow pole. The pole was painted a bright red and it is supposed that this was what attracted the deer, the tracks showed where he had charged it several times and did not seem content until he had it broken.

Rather an unusual thing happened one night last week at Frank Brooks' near So. Bethel, when a large buck deer broke a new harrow pole. The pole was painted a bright red and it is supposed that this was what attracted the deer, the tracks showed where he had charged it several times and did not seem content until he had it broken.

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BLUE STORES

We've many "Cool things" and good things in Men's Toggery! The Man who cares most about having the right style, and the Man who thinks first of his pocket book, will both come here for their Outfitting.

Cool Negligee Shirts that are handsome and different
50c - \$1.00 - \$1.50

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25c - 50c - \$1.00 - \$1.50

Cool Washable Neckwear
10c - 15c - 25c

Cool Hosiery

Arrow Collars, soft and laundered

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Everything Up-to-date in Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel

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SOUTH PARIS

GASOLINE

More Power and Less Carbon

in That Good Gulf Gasolene

than any other gasolene sold,

AND IT COSTS NO MORE.

CARVER'S, Exclusive Agent

The Ladies' Club will be omitted this week.

Mrs. J. H. Howe and little daughter, Agnes, of East Bethel are visiting at the home of Mrs. B. W. Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young and Miss Mona Martyn accompanied Mr. Forest Conant to his home in Hecron, Sunday, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Folsom came down from Boston, Saturday. Mrs. Folsom will spend the month of June with her brother, Mr. W. E. Bosserman. Mr. Folsom returned Tuesday.

Among those who attended the Universalist State Convention at Norway the first of the week were: Rev. J. H. Little, Mrs. John Burbank, Mrs. F. L. Edwards and Mrs. O. M. Mason.

Our New Soda Fountain

has been filled and we are ready to supply you with various delicious combinations.

TRY OUR

Odd Fellows Sundae or Egg Mist

BETHEL FRUIT STORE

SAFETY FIRST

Oxford County offers the Best Trades in Maine Today

Get back to the land and to health. Raise corn, fruit, stock, or poultry. The farmer gets the 1st and best living. Be a farmer. We can offer today the following:

100 acres, \$1500 Pine Timber, estimated 700 cbs. hardwood, 30 acres in nice smooth tillage, very fine set of buildings, house of 7 rooms, all in good repair, shed, connected with a very nice barn 30 by 48 ft. Good cellars under both barn and house, running spring water service to all bldgs. Included at \$1350 are 5 cows, farm wagon, mowing machine, express wagon, cream tank etc. Farm alone \$4000, \$1500 down gets it.

THE DENNIS PIKE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY
NORWAY, MAINE

CONTEST CLOSES POSITIVELY ON JUNE 15.

Bring in your votes for the School Girl whom you wish to have the \$5 in Gold.

HAZEL ARNO, 277

DORIS SOMERVILLE, 139

ERMINIE BABIDEAU, 119

BLANCHE HERRICK, 97

ALBERTA STEARNS, 96

EDITH SOPER, 37

NAOMI SMITH, 31

VIVIAN WIGHT, 10

FLORENCE CROSS, 10

DOROTHY GLINES, 3

DOROTHY HUTCHINS, 2

MYRTLE BROOKER, 1

ONE VOTE FOR EVERY 100 PURCHASE GIVEN AT 4 STORES ONLY. For particulars inquire of

W. E. BOSSERMAN,
C. K. FOX,

E. H. YOUNG,
E. P. LYON.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

FOOD.

Dorothea Beach, Instructor in Home Economics in Farmers' Week Co.

In considering this subject, the question which comes to one's mind is "What is food?" "A food may be defined as anything which, when taken into the body, is capable either of nourishing its waste or of furnishing with material from which to produce heat or nervous and muscular energy. Our bodies are like engines which need fuel, and fresh air to produce and energy. The fuel which we put into our bodies is the food we eat. Fresh air is necessary to make this fuel burn up so that we get the desired and energy.

The body is made up of tiny cells in which chemical changes are taking place constantly. Old worthless material is being cast aside and replaced by new material. The food which we eat must supply the chemical elements which are necessary to bring about these changes. Food is made up of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, iron, phosphorus, etc., combined in such a way that the cells of the body can use them as fuel. These combinations are called "food principles."

There are five food principles: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, water and ash constituents or mineral matter. Most foods contain some of each of these food principles but the foods classified under the principle of which they have the largest percentage are called "food principles."

1. The foods which bring about growth and repair in the body are called protein foods and contain nitrogen. The protein foods which are of animal origin are meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese. Those of vegetable origin are beans, peas, lentils and nuts.

2. The foods which produce energy and force are the carbohydrates and starches—potatoes, rice, corn, cereals, tapioca and sago,—fats, and sugar.

3. Vegetables with little or no starch and fruits, fresh or cooked, are necessary to the body for they supply the food which helps the movement of the intestines, and they supply mineral salts. So cabbage, turnips, parsnips, beets, lettuce, celery, spinach, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, etc., are an essential place in the diet.

Water is very necessary to the body. There is a great deal of water in food but this needs to be supplemented by drinking plenty of water between meals and some water with the meals. An adult should drink three pints of water daily.

During the day the adult should eat about one part protein food and five parts of other food. If at a meal some food is selected from each of the three groups named above, the diet will be fairly well balanced.

Little Margaret's aunt had been for several weeks, and had lost sight of her for the first time since she got out, Margaret cried, "My aunt, how you have evaporated!"—Chicago Tribune.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work. I had to hire a girl to do it. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound that I tried it. I took the bottles and I feel like a new woman. Now I feel well as ever. I did not know I was able to do all my own work again."

This famous remedy, the medical ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for years proved to be a most valuable and invigorating for the female organism. All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.

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2. The foods which produce heat and force are the carbohydrates, or starchy foods—potatoes, rice, corn, cereals, tapioca and sago—fats, and sugar.

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No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.

CANTON

The sudden death of Frank Oliver Proctor, an esteemed citizen of Canton, occurred Friday evening. Mr. Proctor had been in his usual good health and had been at work on his land that day. Between nine and ten o'clock he was found dead a short distance back of his barn. Mr. Proctor was born in Canton, the son of Oliver Feno Proctor and Mary Foie Proctor and was 66 years of age. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Olive Bearce. For his second wife he married Miss Abbie Stetson, a daughter of Oren and Lydia Ames Stetson. One child was born to them, a daughter, Caro, who married Leon O. Harding and lives in Canton. They have one son, Frank, named for his grandfather. Besides his wife, daughter and grandchild he is survived by an aged aunt, Mrs. Hattie Reynolds, Canton, and three cousins, Caleb E. Mendall of Hartford, and W. A. Reynolds and J. N. Foye of Canton. Mr. Proctor had passed his entire life in Canton. He was an honored member of Whitney Lodge, No. 169, F. & A. M., and of Androscegonia Royal Arch Chapter of Livermore Falls. The funeral was held Monday at 12:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Harriet A. Holt, wife of Charles Otis Holt, of 135 College street, Lewiston, died Thursday night after a few days illness of bright's disease at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Holt was a former esteemed citizen of Canton, where she was born Feb. 14, 1848, the daughter of Simon Bicknell and Alvira Hayford Bicknell. She married Mr. Holt in Canton, Dec. 6, 1865. She was a member of Mount Olivet Chapter, O. E. S., and of the First Universalist church of Lewiston. She leaves a husband, two daughters, Mrs. H. A. Goss of Sanford, and Mrs. O. Franklin Packard of Lewiston, one sister, Miss Abbie O. Bicknell of Canton, and one brother, James W. Bicknell of Canton. A son, Victor E., passed away many years ago and a brother, Frank E. Bicknell, passed away last December. Two grandchildren, Franklin and Victor Eugene Packard, also survive. The remains were brought to Canton, Sunday, and buried in Pine Woods cemetery. Relatives and friends joined the funeral party at the cemetery, where prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. B. Soliger. The floral tributes were in great profusion and included a beautiful piece from the Eastern Star, and many others. Among those from out of town were: C. O. Holt, Miss A. O. Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Packard and two children of Lewiston, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson of Auburn, Mrs. Angie Decoster of So. Paris and G. Hayford of Byron.

Miss Helen Graves spent the week end at her home in Topsham. A ball game on the Canton grounds, Saturday, between the high school nines of Canton and Dixfield, resulted in a great victory for the visiting nine, the score being 18 to 0.

H. S. Decker of Mechanic Falls was in town last week.

Maurice Hathaway and daughter have returned to their home in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Frederick Schaffer of Naugatuck, Conn., has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Morse. Her mother, Mrs. Spaulding, returned home with her for a visit.

The annual field day of the O. E. S. will be held at Bethel, August 3rd.

Mrs. Arthur M. Packard and little daughter of Dixfield have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

Mrs. Mary Nickerson of Winthrop is employed at Pinecroft camp.

The children's Sabbath school concert of the Universalist church will be held June 18th.

A pleasant meeting of the Universalist Circle was held Thursday with Mrs. Julia Hollis. Refreshments of sherbet and fancy crackers were served.

A dance will be held at Canton Point next Friday evening.

Mrs. L. F. Roberts and Miss Dorothy Hayes will give an entertainment at Mechanic Falls, Thursday evening. They will go to Hamford to furnish entertainment to the Elks ladies night, June 15th.

Agnes Heath has been visiting in East Sumner.

Mrs. J. K. Forhan is visiting her son, Dr. Nell K. Forhan, and wife of North Billerica, Mass.

Mrs. Vinie Grover of Andover has been a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Darrington.

Mrs. May Johnson of Hallowell has been visiting Mrs. David Freeman.

Patay Mongillo is making improvements on his house which he recently purchased.

Harrison Dragg and family have moved to Gilbertville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hathaway have returned to their home in Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Paulin and little son have been visiting at Sebastes.

Merton Ellis of Rumford is visiting his parents, A. W. Ellis and wife.

Mrs. A. F. Russell is slowly gaining in strength.

Mrs. N. F. Thompson spent Saturday in Lewiston.

G. Mayford of Byron has been a

ZIRA
WONDERFULLY GREAT
CIGARETTES

ZIRA is a gentleman's cigarette.
ZIRA is smoked in clubs, restaurants, hotels, on the links, on yachts.
ZIRA is smoked in business and professional offices.
ZIRA is smoked by men who never smoked a 5 cent cigarette before—men to whom price is no object—but who like ZIRA better.

WANT TO KNOW WHY?
Because P. Lorillard Co., 156 years in business, uses in ZIRA "better tobacco that made them famous." You CAN buy a high-grade cigarette for 5c—ZIRA. The Mildest cigarette.

5 CENTS

BETTER TOBACCO MADE THEM FAMOUS

guest of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Johnson, and family.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett attended grange meeting at Bryant's Pond, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Tebbets and children visited with relatives at Auburn and Durham the week end.

Mrs. Clara Brown is a guest of her son, Roy, and family at Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. King Bartlett and daughter visited with her mother at North Leeds the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coolidge are receiving a visit from her sister and husband.

Edna Mason of South Woodstock visited with relatives, Sunday.

BRYANT'S POND.

Changes in the old high school building are nearly completed and with the oil and main building there will be three good sized tenements, two of which are soon to be occupied by the families of James Ring and Fred Farman.

Fraternals Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold their annual Memorial service on Sunday, June 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. The address for the occasion is to be delivered by Chester Gore Miller, pastor of the Paris and Norway Universalist church. The fraternity announces that the service will commence promptly at the hour mentioned above.

"On to Victory," a two act drama will be presented Friday evening by

members of the Woodstock High school. Music by Webber's orchestra.

Harold Gammon was in South Paris, Saturday, to attend a meeting of the Democratic County committee.

Work was commenced on both sections of the State highway. The Locke's Mills portion is in charge of Gen. L. Cushman and the other section, commencing at the summit of Merrifield Hill is being built by a crew under G. W. Q. Perham.

Rev. C. G. Miller of South Paris will occupy the Universalist pulpit here through his vacation. This will include two Sabbaths in July and the month of August.

The Bragdon show at the opera house, Saturday evening was well attended.

The Stanley series are very interesting and are to be continued.

NEWBY.

G. H. Learned lost a horse recently and Rob Eaman a dog.

F. I. French has a crew of men cutting pulp on the Bartlett place.

G. H. Learned has three men at work in the woods.

Elmer Bailey called at A. H. Powers' last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Powers and son took dinner at G. E. Burgess' last Sunday.

G. H. L. Powers has a housekeeper. His health is quite poor.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

For Your Baby.

The Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

is the only guarantee that you have the

Genuine

CASTORIA

prepared by him for over 30 years.

YOU'LL give YOUR baby the BEST

Your Physician Knows Fletcher's Castoria.

Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk or otherwise; to protect the babies.

The Centaur Company. *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FERNS IN PASTURES.

Recommendations for Controlling These Weed Pests on Pasture Land.

The presence of the hay-scented fern and the brake fern in pastures in the eastern United States is a serious detriment to the grazing of live stock, which is a prominent feature in farming in this section. The Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., in Farmers' Bulletin No. 687, recommends the following means of reducing these pasture-wasting pests:

Out the fern with a scythe in the middle of June just as the spores are beginning to mature and repeat the cutting about the middle of August before the second crop of spores have a chance to spread. As soon as the cut ferns are dry, burn them over to lessen the vitality of the rootstocks.

After the cutting and burning the land can be seeded with pasture grass and clover. A better stand will be obtained if lime or lime and fertilizer are applied in addition to the seed.

A second method is to spray the fern growth with salt and water distributed with a hand bucket pump or a knapsack sprayer. When the field is so located that water for spraying is not easily accessible, the cutting is probably easier. With ferns of an average degree of thickness, a man with a knapsack sprayer ought to cover about 5 acres a day. The salt is used at the rate of 1 pound to about 1 1/2 quarts of water, and 150 pounds of salt ought to be enough to spray the average acre infested with ferns, which seldom cover more than one-third of the ground. If 5 acres are covered per day, with labor at \$1.50, the total cost of spraying is about \$1.05 per acre for each application, exclusive of the cost of hauling.

Two sprayings a year, just previous to spring, about the middle of June and the middle of August, are necessary. Burn over as soon as they have dried up. As the use of the salt spray is something of a detriment to the growth of young clover, efforts to encourage clover to work into the patches and help choke them down should be deferred until after the August spraying.

After the ferns have been reduced to a minimum the specific treatments may be discontinued, at least until they again become troublesome. It is probably not practicable to entirely eradicate ferns. The immediate reduction of the number of ferns, however, will give the grass and clover opportunity to work in, and this in itself will tend to hold the ferns in check. Cultivation, on the other hand, where tried seems not to be effective, as the ferns work in again sooner or later, even where the patch is used for potato growing for a year.

The actual experiments were made with the hay-scented fern, but the results are believed to be fully as effective in the treatment of the brake in the Eastern States.

Cases of Summer Complaint.

Stomach and intestinal disturbances are frequently corrected by the use of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They tend to cleanse the intestinal tract and promote digestion. Used by Mothers for 28 years. All druggists sell them, 25c. Adv. 6-14.

POULTRY VICES.

By G. E. Conkey.

Harmful vices acquired by poultry are not many but if these are left to develop in the flock the result will be a very discouraging situation and in some instances you may find it necessary to dispose of a large number of birds. It is a good thing to know these vices and to understand the reasons for them so that they may be recognized right at the start for then it is easy to correct them because there are only a few birds involved.

EGG EATING.

Perhaps one of the worst habits contracted by fowls is the habit of eating their own eggs. When this vice remains undiscovered or is not remedied at once it will very likely prove costly to the owner because of the number of eggs that are destroyed.

Usually this trouble starts when an egg is accidentally broken in the nest or when soft shelled eggs are laid on the roost. When eggs are laid about the yard or on the floor they attract the attention of the birds and they will naturally pick at them whereas they would not think of molesting an egg in the nest. When once an egg is broken it is eagerly devoured by all birds within sight of it and they quickly learn to associate an egg with an appetizing meal. From such a start the habit develops rapidly and before long you will find that the birds are eating the eggs about as fast as they are laid.

The first thing that makes you aware that egg eating has got into your flock is the condition of the nest, the litter being wet from the broken egg. If you closely inspect the birds themselves you will perhaps notice that the egg yolk is smeared about the head of the guilty hen.

As soon as you suspect something is wrong, remove the birds that you think are involved so that they can be watched. Pay also particular attention to the arrangement and location of the nests. Do not have them located so that the birds can reach into them from the floor or from the droppings boards, for this only means that the eggs are more likely to be molested. Provide plenty of nests and do everything you can to prevent the eggs from being broken. Where nests are closed on the three sides turn the nest so that the open end is away from the light, this makes the nest dark and is one of the best means of preventing or of overcoming the egg eating habit. Use plenty of chalk or porcelain nest eggs and gather the fresh eggs as often as possible.

If you can secure egg shells, feed them liberally, in fact give your flock more than the birds can clean up and continue this feeding for at least a week. If you have doubt as to the feeding ration being well balanced change it and be sure that you are giving plenty of meat and green food. Remember, too, that a generous litter on the floor, in which you can scatter the grain, will help to keep the birds busy and so keep them out of mischief. Keep careful check on the condition of your birds.

Do not let them take on too much fat because this condition of the hens means soft and thin shelled eggs which are easily broken and this may start the egg eating habit.

FEATHER EATING.

While feather eating is not a costly habit with poultry because the health

of the birds is not affected to any great extent, this vice, which is the result of birds picking the feathers from one another, is a very unsightly one. The habit itself is more common among the smaller breeds and usually is the result of close confinement, poor feeding or a lack of good care. As a rule, where fowls are yarded little or no effort is made to induce exercise on the part of the birds and they stand huddled together for hours at a time. This congested condition greatly encourages them to pick at one another.

The male bird is usually the first victim, the feathers being gradually picked from the neck, although other parts may be attacked. In time the skin will be quite bare of plumage and this condition is not improved with the coming of the tender new feathers because these are greedily eaten for their meaty content.

The feather eating habit is one that spreads through the flock. The number of birds being picked increases and if nothing is done to check the trouble it will become quite general. Once established it is not advisable to attempt a cure with ordinary stock, a better plan being to dispose of the entire lot and to replace them with new birds. If taken right at the start however, when only a few birds are being picked the plan is to remove these and to keep them in individual cages until new feathers are entirely grown. If you do not wish to adopt this plan then you had better dispose of the few birds involved, using them for eating purposes. After this is done be sure to make the necessary changes to correct the faulty conditions that previously prevailed and that started the feather eating habit. Give the birds more room if they were too closely confined or if this is impossible reduce the size of the flock. Overcrowding poultry is unprofitable for a number of reasons other than the one we are now considering.

Be sure that you are giving a variety in the feeding. Do not overlook the necessity of giving animal and green food and of providing such materials as shell, grit and charcoal. It is advisable to give three meals a day although if a dry mash is kept within reach two feeds may do. Three light feeds of grain, however, is a better course to adopt. Apportion the amount given to the birds so that they keep active and always have a generous litter on the floor of the house to induce the exercise that is needed to keep them in good condition. Birds that must work for their living have not the time nor the inclination to get into the feather eating habit.

THE ROSE-CHAFER.

Beetle Damages Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers—Early and Persistent Control Measures Necessary.

The rose-chaffer, or "rose bug" as it is often called, one of the most widely distributed and troublesome insects with which the florist or gardener has to contend, is the subject of a new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 721) of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by F. H. Chittenden and A. L. Quintaine. The insects appear as long-legged beetles of a yellowish-brown color, usually in the month of June. They strip all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and flowers of blossoms and foliage, and where especially plentiful do great damage. In from four to six weeks after their first appearance they leave as suddenly as they came. Rose-bushes and grapevines especially suffer from attacks of the insects, but the beetles are almost equally destructive to fruit, shade, and other trees and shrubs. When the rose-chafers are especially numerous, they attack even berries, peas, beans, and nearly all garden fruits and vegetables. In their attacks upon the grape, they first devour the blossoms; then they strip the leaves, leaving only a thin network, and later the young grapes are eaten. Whole vineyards and orchards often are devastated and whole crops in certain sections of the country are destroyed.

Besides the damage done to vegetation, the beetles sometimes cause the death of young chickens. The chickens eat the beetles and poisoning results in the death of the chicken within 24 hours. Experiments have developed the fact that from 15 to 20 beetles are sufficient to kill a week-old chick.

The character of the soil bears an important relation to the appearance of the rose-chaffer. Light sandy regions are greatly preferred as a breeding ground, while clay lands, unless near sandy soil, are seldom troubled.

Methods of Control.

A thoroughly effective remedy against this insect is yet to be discovered. Any application that may be made is unsuccessful unless applied almost continuously, for as often as the beetles on a plant are killed, others arise from the ground or from neighboring fields to take their place. Many so-called "sore" remedies, including compounds of copper, lime, kerosene, and tobacco, have failed to give results when put to a rigid test. Whatever practice of a remedial nature is undertaken, whether collecting or spraying, it should be begun at the first onset of

the insects' attack and continued until they disappear. The work should not be confined entirely to those useful plants which it is particularly desired to preserve, as the insects attack many other plants.

Ornamental plants that are hardy may possibly be protected by a heavy application of arsenate of lead, using 4 or 5 pounds to 50 gallons of either water or Bordeaux mixture. Very thorough applications should be made when the insects first appear, and repeated applications should be made as found necessary. A considerable degree of protection to vineyards is afforded by the timely and thorough use of arsenical sprays, the amount of benefit varying with the abundance of the insects. Since the use of poison sprays at the time of "rose-bug" invasion is desirable for the control of other grape pests, vineyards in sandy regions and subject to the attack of this insect should be sprayed regularly as a part of the routine of the vineyard work. The first application of spray should be given just before the blossoms open, and if the beetles continue to be destructive the treatment should be repeated as soon as the blossoms fall. Vineyards regularly sprayed should be less injured by the rose-chaffer than those which are not so treated.

For the destruction of the beetles on fruit trees, as peach, apple, etc., arsenate of lead should be used, preferably in a fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture, when the beetles first appear. It should be applied at the same strength indicated for vineyards, namely, 4 or 5 pounds to 50 gallons of spray. In spraying peaches and other stone fruits the arsenical should be used in the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash or in 50 gallons of water which contains lime wash made from slaking 3 or 4 pounds of good stone lime. Repeated applications may be necessary, depending upon the extent of infestation of the trees by newly emerged beetles, or those from other sources.

The rose-chaffer is extremely sensitive to disturbance when it is in the pupal stage in the soil. Since both larvae and beetles are very tenacious of life, the pupal stage, appears to furnish the most vulnerable period of attack, and large numbers may be destroyed by simply stirring the breeding grounds at the proper time to a depth of 3 or more inches. In northern Ohio the most favorable time for the application of this remedy is from May 25 to June 10. In the South the operation should be commenced earlier. All ground which might serve as a breeding place should be plowed and harrowed at the proper time. The least possible light sandy soil should be left in soil, only the heaviest land being used for grass.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

Disease Attacks Only Animals of Improved Breeds—Symptoms, Prevention, and Treatment.

Milk fever, also known as parturient apoplexy, not only is peculiar to the cow but attacks only cows of the improved breeds and of deep milking strains. It chiefly affects cows that have been developed in the direction of early maturity, rapid fattening, or a heavy production of milk. The victims are not always fat when attacked, but they are cows with great powers of digestion and which have been fed heavily previous to the onset of the disease. Cows are seldom affected until they have reached full maturity and are at the most productive period of their lives—that is, from 5 to 8 years of age.

In heavy-milking cows all the food eaten in excess of that required to make up for the normal waste of the system is turned into milk. When the flow of milk ceases, if the animal is fed heavily, the excess of nutriment from the food has no avenue of escape, and is consequently stored up in the glands and in the blood, causing the animal to become unnaturally plethoric, or affected by excessive nutrition. After the delivery of the calf, the blood which has been supplying the fetus is suddenly turned into the circulation of the mother, and if she does not begin the secretion of milk promptly the plethora of her blood rapidly increases.

Symptoms of Disease.

The disease usually manifests itself within two days after the birth of the calf, although in rare instances the cow becomes affected prior to calving. Great uneasiness is one of the first noticeable symptoms. The cow steps about restlessly and refuses to eat or drink. She may soon begin to show signs of abdominal pain. Paralysis begins to be manifested within a few hours, being indicated by a staggering, uncertain gait. The patient now becomes quieter, rapidly weakens, and finally goes down and is unable to rise. The head is drawn around to the side, usually the left, producing an attitude that is not often seen in any other disease. The animal soon becomes quite unconscious.

The temperature, at first elevated, tends to become lower as stupor and coma progress. The bowels may become torpid or completely paralyzed, and unless improvement is brought about they

are not likely to operate again. The bladder, too, is paralyzed and fails to expel its contents. Action of either bowels or bladder, or both, is always a favorable symptom.

The torpor of the digestive organs nearly always causes grave disorders; the paunch becomes the seat of fermentation, producing gas and excessive bloating. There are frequent belchings of gas or food, which, reaching the paralyzed throat, pass in part into the windpipe, causing inflammation of the air passages and lungs, which condition often becomes the immediate cause of death.

Means of Prevention.

For such a serious disease prevention is more important than treatment. Among the most effective means of prevention may be mentioned a restricted diet for a week or two before calving and for at least four days afterwards. Free access to salt and water is important, as the water serves to dilute the dense rich blood and salt encourages the animal to drink. The water should be warmed suitably, as iced water may have a bad effect. A cow that is in a very plethoric state, or that was attacked by milk fever at her last calving, should be given a purgative dose (1 pound) of epsom salts 12 to 24 hours before calving is due. A most important precaution in a plethoric cow is to avoid drawing any milk from the bag for 12 to 24 hours after calving. Daily exercise is of importance, and the value of the open air can not be overestimated. Rich clover pastures should be avoided.

Method of Treatment.

It is a good practice to give a dose of purgative medicine if the air treatment, to be recommended later, is not available. Epsom salts 2 pounds, carbonate of ammonia 1-2 ounce, nuxvomica 1-2 dram, is a good preparation to use at this juncture. The bowels and bladder should be emptied, the former by hand and the latter by the use of a small rubber tube. Bags of ice may be applied to the head. Benefit is often derived from the administration of 20 drops of tincture of aconite every four hours. The application of water, as warm as it can be borne by the hand, to the back and loins acts by removing the blood pressure from the vital organs.

In view of the great superiority of the inflation of the udder with atmospheric air as a curative of milk fever, medicinal treatment is seldom attempted at the present time. By former methods of treatment the losses were very great; but by the use of the air treatment in skillful hands, it is claimed that more than 95 per cent may be saved. A large syringe or injection pump is used (a pump for inflating bicycle tires serves the purpose nicely). The whole apparatus should be sterilized before it is used. Boiling for 20 minutes will afford suitable sterilization. The intake opening is filled with sterilized cotton, while a milking tube is attached to the delivering tube.

The teats of the cow should be carefully washed and dried, after which the milking tube on the pump or syringe is inserted into each, in turn, while an assistant stands each quarter of the udder with air, without continuing the process after the udder is fully expanded. The tube is now withdrawn and a broad tape is tied around the free end of the teat to prevent the escape of the air. The tube should be disinfected by dipping in a 3 per cent solution of cresol compound of carbolic acid after each application. Should no indications of improvement be apparent at the end of two hours, the udder should be inflated again.

BUTTERMILKING.

J. F. Thomas, Instructor in Animal Industry, Dairy Division, in Farmers' Week Course.

The question is frequently asked, "Which is the more profitable, making butter at home or selling cream to the creamery?" So many factors enter it that it is almost impossible to answer the question for all parties concerned. In general, when a uniform quality of butter can be produced and sold on a ready market at a fair price and the making and marketing affords useful employment for members of the farmer's household, but does not inflict hardships on any of them, the making of butter at home is advisable. If, on the other hand, trouble is experienced in making a uniform quality of butter, if the butter must be sold at a comparatively low price at the local store, if extra help must be hired in order to make and market the butter, or if these operations impose an unreasonable burden on any member of the farmer's family, it would be advisable for the farmer to allow the creamery to handle his product.

The manufacture of good dairy butter depends upon condition of cream, care of cream before churning, cleanliness of product and utensils, control of temperature, efficiency of churning, and working.

The process of making good butter of uniform quality really begins with the production of the milk. Milk from unhealthy cows can never be made into

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its real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-Intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

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first-class products. Neither can cows that are kept in unclean or unsanitary places produce clean wholesome milk. More depends on the care given the milk and cream before entering the churn than on the buttermaking proper, although one must understand the principles before he can make good butter.

For the best quality of butter a rich cream testing 30 to 35 per cent should be used. As soon as milk is separated the cream should be cooled immediately by placing cream in a deep, narrow pail or a shot-gun can and put this in cold water just pumped from the well, or by placing in a water tank. Warm cream should never be mixed with cold as this causes souring in a very short time. The cream should be kept cool until a few hours before churning, when it should be taken out and allowed to sour naturally or by use of commercial starter. The best temperature for allowing this cream to sour is 70 to 80 degrees F. When sufficient acid or sourness has developed the cream is again cooled down to churning temperature. The proper amount of acidity depends upon kind of cream; quality of butter desired and churning temperature. As a rule from 4 to 5 per cent acid is the desired amount.

The cream should be allowed to stand about two hours at churning temperature in order to have all fat globules at same temperature. For ordinary farm churning a temperature from 60 to 70 degrees F is best. Fresh cream should not be added for 12 hours before churning as it will not churn out so thoroughly. The churning temperature is affected by season of the year; kind of feed given the cows, lactation period, condition of cream, and temperature of churning room.

If butter is to be colored a desirable commercial butter color can be secured from any dairy supply house. Add this according to market but usually about 2 oz. to 100 pounds of butter fat. Color should be added to cream in churn just before starting to churn.

The churn will always do its best work when less than half full. The proper speed will depend upon size of churn and condition of the cream. The length of time necessary will vary but ranging from 15 to 30 minutes.

Often in fall or early winter farmers experience difficult churnings which are frequently caused by condition of cream from cow far advanced in lactation period, at which time the fat globules become smaller and harder, making it difficult to collect them into a mass of butter. Such difficulties can usually be overcome by ripening cream to higher acidity, churning at a higher temperature, and separating a thicker cream.

The churn should be stopped when the granules are about the size of wheat grain or split pea. When granules reach this size buttermilk is drawn off, allow to drain well, then wash with water at a temperature nearly the same as that of buttermilk or 1 or 2 degrees colder, adding about same amount as there was buttermilk; revolve churn 10 or 12 times at ordinary speed.

Salt may be added to butter in churn at the rate of 1 oz. to 1 pound of butter or by placing butter on table or working and working salt in with paddle or mechanical butter worker. It should be worked until salt is well distributed and butter is collected into a firm mass. When the butter has been sufficiently worked it should be pried into some desirable shape and size depending upon market and amount made at each churning. Butter should not be stored for any length of time before delivery unless one has cold storage facilities.

Temperature, care and cleanliness are three vital factors in good buttermaking. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that maker should have a few dairy thermometers on hand and watch the temperature. Be sure and use plenty of hot water in cleaning utensils so as to remove all dirt and grease. All wooden utensils should be cooled with cold water before being used. Otherwise butter will stick to sides.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs. Die outdoors. Unbeatable Exterminator. Used World Over, by U. S. Gov't too. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Drug & Country Stores. Refuse substitutes. FREE. Comic Picture. R. E. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. 6-14.

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You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

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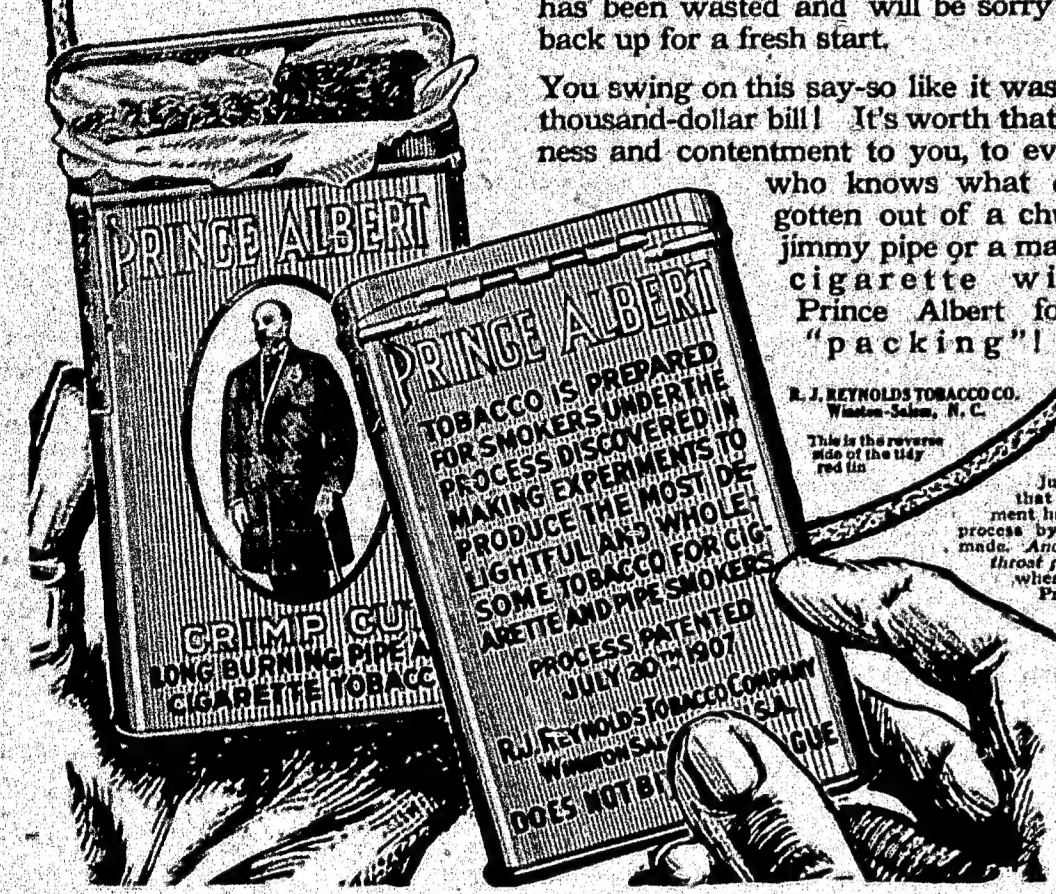
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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL Events of Interest From Wash- ington.

By J. E. Jones.

"PORK-BARREL LEGISLATION" VS. WAR.

Senator Tillman has won the first applause that has come to him through anything that he has done in the Senate since the days when he wielded a pitchfork, or had a paralytic stroke. He has made a vigorous attack upon the usual appropriation of \$44,000,000 for interior improvements, because he and others who are running away with the idea furnished by Militarists, cannot understand how there is any public money that can be spared for anything except ammunition, battle ships and the like. According to their idea the United States is able to pay \$500,000,000 for "preparedness," but too poor to spend money legitimately for dredging harbors, or public buildings. Because of some of the ancient attempts to graft upon the river and harbor bills, or the bill for public buildings, a hullabaloo has been raised in an effort to cast opprobrium upon this very essential class of legislation. The retort is to the effect that practically all of the large appropriations made for the army and navy, represent nothing but waste—and it is pointed out that sixty-two cents spent out of every dollar that is raised by the government is either for war, or its results. The remaining thirty-eight cents of each dollar of public money, goes to permanent improvements, or into legitimate expenses of maintaining the government. The so-called "pork barrel" really intends that our large communities may have better public buildings, and the government in such cases becomes enriched through its real estate holdings, instead of continuing as a real payer. It means increased facilities for navigation in sea ports like New York, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans. The war-mad congressmen of the Tillman type do not admit that there should be any public improvements in the United States, and they would stay the hand of progress in order to increase the amount of money that might be available for the purpose of spicing the military schemes of our illustrious European examples.

ALASKA THE NEGLECTED.
Alaska, the great store house of the world, which has at times produced as high as twenty million dollars in gold in a year, and where the numerous salmon canneries along the coast yield an annual sum of fifteen million dollars, the subject of a bulletin appearing last week from the Department of Agriculture. While it is declared that Alaska is a land in which farming may be carried on; yet, statements by the Government are very carefully guarded. It is asserted that "in general terms

can be said that most of the cultivated grasses and all of the cultivated root crops can be successfully grown in Alaska, that is to say, they can be grown in certain regions." A great many people believe that because of Uncle Sam's new railroad enterprise, that Alaska is a land of enormous prosperity. However the bulletin indicates that in most places where labor is employed there are more men who want jobs than there are jobs to be had. At the present time most of the labor employed in Alaska is engaged in mining. The population of this wonderful country has increased slightly since the census of 1910, when the count showed 63,350 people, of which 36,347 were whites and 28,000 were Indians and others.

NATIVE CITIZENS.

There is a good deal of discussion in Washington over the order by Secretary Baker dismissing without delay all members of the crews of certain government vessels, who are not native-born American citizens. Representative Bennett of New York, in the course of a speech in the House, asked what would happen "if that order was issued to the Cabinet of the United States today." This brought out the fact that the proportion of foreign born members of the Cabinet is about the same as the proportion of population throughout the United States.

IN THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN.
Sociological workers are deeply interested in the work being done by specialists in child analysis, by which "difficult" children are being successfully cured of naughty behavior, or the cause of exasperating traits remedied. Foremost in this work is Mrs. Miriam P. Scott, who has opened a "Children's Garden" in her attractive home, near Central Park in the upper side of New York City. While the Federal Children's Bureau deals principally with the industrial side of child life, still there is an intense interest at Washington in such work as is being done in the Children's Garden, where the diagnostician makes a complete analysis of the child's physical, mental and spiritual qualities. The fine traits that exist in each child are sought out and definitely located. Then the attempt is made to intelligently and sympathetically develop these latent characteristics. The process involves the parent, but since the latter is presumably willing to co-operate, that phase of the matter presents no difficulties. It is interesting to note the attitude of a child turned loose in a play room, containing every kind of toy, and with cards blankly instructions to carry home anything he or she may desire. The small guest goes upon the conquest with care, unaware that there is close observation every movement, to see whether the toys are methodically returned to their place, or carelessly dropped on the floor, or whether daffily or clumsily added. The length of time the toy is the interest shows concentration, the wasteful lack of it.

Mrs. Scott, in one of her lec-

ture, told how the mother of the child slips from the room, leaving her alone with the "patient," and who described how they played and visited together. Sometimes the confidence of the child is easily won, and often it is difficult—but there is an intensive study of symptoms, followed by helpful suggestions to the parent. "I believe there are two fundamental facts in almost every family where the children are a problem," said Mrs. Scott, in talking of her work. "One is the child, the other is the parent, or parents. The bad qualities and distressing habits of the child can usually be corrected if handled before those qualities have time to develop into deplorable forms, which make the boy or girl a human problem."

THE FARMER MUST FIGHT.

The farmer has never gotten anything in this country without making a fight for it. The large commercial interests of the great cities kept him out of the stage routes, and the parcel post and the rural free delivery. If Wall Street and the capitalist class had its way the farmers would still be in the isolated back woods. This attitude is being repeated in the opposition directed against rural credits, and one of the big New York mouth-pieces of the dangerous financial interests. In opposing rural credits, does so on the ground that it threatens "an enormous credit inflation in the hands of people whose appetites for credit is insatiable, who confuse solvency with politics, and who are notoriously not the most prudent borrowers in the world." Or in other words, if one wishes to take the mask off the devil the whole answer is that rural credits mean that the government will get behind a new banking scheme, in the same way as was done with the Federal Reserve Act, which is in the interest of the commercial and industrial development. When Uncle Sam authorizes rural credits, the insurance companies and trust companies and bankers who have been trimming the farmers in many sections of the country by charging them eight, ten and twelve per cent interest on their loans, will lose their graft. The credit bill as it has passed the Senate, and as it will sooner or later get through the House of Representatives, will guarantee to the farmers a method by which they can secure loans at about five per cent per annum. This is bound to be a good thing for the farmer and for rural communities. It does not require very much thinking to understand why the big Wall Street and the "small Wall Streets" of the nation are in opposition.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.
Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes and use in the foot bath, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, aching, swollen, tender feet and makes walking easy. At drug stores everywhere, 25c. Adv. 6-1-16.

CHAPMAN'S TRIBUTE TO E. A. NOYES.

Director Tells of Work in Behalf of
Maine Festival.

(By William B. Chapman.)
In the death of E. A. Noyes, the Western Maine Festival association loses its best friend. I will remember my first visit to Portland, when organizing the festival. I asked to be introduced to the most enthusiastic lover of music, and patron of art in Portland, and was told if I could interest E. A. Noyes to serve as president, the Western Maine festival would be an assured success. He has been our only president since the festival was organized nineteen years ago. He has always been ready with his wise counsel, and encouragement to me in every way. Even when discouraged many times, he was always most optimistic as to the future of this great State educational uplift for music in Maine. The success that the festival has attained during his nineteen years of service, is in no small measure due to his untiring, unselfish assistance. His love for music has made him ever ready to help those interested in the same. He was always for the chorus first and last. Many times he would say to me: "It is interesting to hear the wonderful artists that you bring, but it is the chorus I enjoy the most," and his loss will be most keenly felt by every member of the various choruses throughout Western Maine who loved and respected him so highly. The dedication of the new Exposition building last fall, towards which he gave such a handsome donation, was a source of great satisfaction to him, and as he expressed it to me: "The festival now has a permanent home for all years to come." Words fail me in which to express my love and admiration for him, and the loss I personally feel in the death of this most loyal and true friend, and patron of art.

SMITH—BATES.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Bates, Monmouth, Thursday afternoon at six o'clock, their daughter, Miss Margaret Abbie Bates and Harold Percival Smith were united in marriage in the presence of the immediate relatives. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. I. Spear of South Paris, a former pastor, the double ring service being used.

The bride couple were attended by Miss Ruth Wood of Winthrop, sister of the bride as bridesmaid and Wendell Philbrook of Greene as best man. Pauline Pettengill acted as ring bearer. The wedding march was played by Mrs. John Wood, sister-in-law of the bride. The couple stood under an arch of ivy-green and apple blossoms.

The bride was becomingly gowned in white crepe de chine with satin and lace trimmings and carried a bouquet of lilacs-of-the-valley and bride roses. The bridesmaid was gowned in white embroidered voile and carried day-break pinks. The ring bearer wore white embroidered lawn and blue ribbons. The bride's traveling suit was navy blue with hat to match. The gift from the bride to the bridegroom was a friendship pin; from the bridegroom to best man, stick pin and cuff links. The decorations in charge of Miss Ruth Wood were dainty, the color scheme being white. The bride is a graduate of Monmouth Academy, class of 1913. She has since been employed in the telephone office. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. He moved to Monmouth from Greene with his parents about six years ago. He was a student at Edward Little High school, Auburn. Both the bride and bridegroom are active in church and grange work.

After a short wedding trip to Boston and vicinity they will return and reside on the Smith farm on South Main street, Monmouth. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood, Bethel; Mr. and Mrs. S. Stetson, Greene; George Sturtevant, Auburn.

Following the ceremony supper was served to a family party of 15. Automobiles were in waiting to convey the bridal party to grange hall where a reception was held from 8 to 10 and was attended by a large number of invited guests.

The bridal party entered the hall to the strains of the wedding march played by Heald's orchestra which furnished music for the evening. In the receiving line with the bride and bridegroom were: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. The ushers were: Misses Ruth Baughart, Ruby Day, Edna Frost, Stella and Helen Phelan, Betty Berkman, Beattie Robinson, Leah Crosby, Max Willard and Harry Greenleaf.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts of cut glass, silver, china, linen, money and kitchen furnishings of all kinds.

Tea and cakes were in charge of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Emery. They were assisted in serving by the ushers.

June 5th to 17th Inclusive SECOND ANNUAL Maine State Exposition

Far Surpassing That of Last Year in Scope and
Wealth of Interesting and Entertaining Features.

REMARKABLE DISPLAYS of educational, historical, civic, military, zoological, agricultural, horticultural and ichthyological nature will be made on an extensive scale. SEE "WANDA," the educated seal with the human mind. See the wild ducks, pheasants, deer, foxes and other denizens of the Maine forest.

SEE THE FISH EXHIBIT—with more than 200 varieties of fish and game display.

OTHER ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES will be provided, including band concerts daily.

MANY MAINE PRODUCTS will be shown in the process of manufacture.

ALL IN ALL it will be an extraordinary event, without a parallel in the history of the State. At least a hundred and fifty thousand people will come.

Remember the Dates, June 5th to 17th.
New Exposition Building, Portland, Maine.

WOOD—RAND.

Miss Alta Levera Rand and Robert Lester Wood were united in marriage, Wednesday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, by Rev. Charles I. Spear, pastor of Deering Memorial Methodist Church at South Paris, of which both are members. The ceremony was performed in the Wilson Walker house near Hicks Crossing, where the upstairs room has been newly furnished for the bride couple. The single ring service was used. The decorations of the parlor were of lilacs and the bride party stood beneath the picture of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Caroline Rand. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride was prettily gowned in white voile, trimmed with white mesh-lace. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Ralph A. Hemingway of South Paris. She received her education at Delta Alpha of the Methodist Sunday School, a member of Mt. Pleasant Rehekah Lodge and Paris Grange.

The bridegroom is the son of Fred M. Wood of Bethel. He was president of the Epworth League of the Methodist church last year and teaches a Sunday school class of boys. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Rehekah Lodge, and of a Grange. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Wood went by auto to Mechanic Falls and will go to Monmouth to attend the wedding of Mr. Wood's youngest sister, which took place at 7 o'clock, Thursday evening, June 1st. The bride's traveling suit was of navy blue with hat to match. There were many beautiful presents.

After July 1st Mr. and Mrs. Wood will be at home to their friends.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT HEBRON.

The program of commencement week at Hebron Academy, Sunday, June 18, to Wednesday, June 21, is as follows:

SUNDAY.
10:45 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Wm. Smith, pastor, Hebron, Maine. The Church.

MONDAY.
4:00 P. M.—Service in the Chapel in Memorial Gov. John D. Long. The Church.

TUESDAY.
8:00 A. M.—Meeting Board of Trustees, Sturtevant Hall.

10:00 A. M.—Alumni Base Ball Game.

2:00 P. M.—Class Day Exercises, The Church.

4:00 P. M.—Eulogy—A Greek Pageant to be presented on the Campus by the students of the Academy under the direction of Miss Eva W. Scates of the Class of 1905.

8:00 P. M.—Commencement Concert by the Lotus Male Quartette of Boston, assisted by Ethel Batting, Reader. The Church.

WEDNESDAY.
10:00 A. M.—Graduating Exercises, The Church. Address to Class by Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Schools.

1:00 P. M.—Commencement Dinner, Dining Room, Sturtevant Home.

3:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Senior Reception, Sturtevant Home.

Among the guests at these exercises are expected Hon. Payson Smith, Hon. Wm. Penn Whitehouse, Franklin D. Hale, American Consul, Huddersfield, England, Pres. A. J. Roberts of Colby College.

NOT THE SAME.

Mrs. Exr. I'm going downtown this morning.
Exr. Shopping, my dear?
Mrs. Exr. No, I haven't time for that; just to buy some things that I need.—Boston Transcript.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Moses Hastings of Lancaster, N. H., and son, Warren Hastings, of New Jersey were recent guests at T. F. Hastings.

Miss Ruth Buck went to Northfield last Thursday to spend a few weeks and will attend the graduation exercises of Northfield Seminary.

Misses Annie and Lillian Cross of Howe Hill, were guests of their sister, Miss Mae Cross, Sunday, and attended the baccalaureate sermon.

Mrs. Gladys Brown of New York came last week to join the Chapman Sisters, who have taken rooms at Mr. Wallace Clark's on Mason street.

Mrs. John A. Dunker and two daughters, Chrystella and Juilee, of Palo Alto, Cal., arrived Tuesday for a visit of several weeks with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Hunscom.

Mr. E. N. Robertson of Portland was in town the first of the week, having his house on Paradise wired for electricity and plumbing put in preparatory to his moving here the first of July.

Mr. William A. Rich, Welfare Agent of Bangor, has been working in this vicinity in the interest of the improvement of Home, Business, Church and Schools. Mr. Rich is from Bangor and is making a study of this subject in which he is deeply interested.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the Oxford County W. C. T. U. Convention the following resolutions were passed:

The twenty-ninth annual Convention of the Oxford County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, here assembled, once more would acknowledge our dependence upon a Higher Power for guidance and wisdom in the grand work we are striving to do, and we would lift our hearts in gratitude for past victories won. Therefore be it Resolved, That we still adhere to the principle of total abstinence as the only safe one to promote happiness.

Resolved, That we believe prohibition to be the best method for abolishing the liquor traffic, and that we will work to sustain the Maine prohibitory law and for the election of officers who will sustain and enforce that law, and for national prohibition.

Resolved, That as the future of our land depends upon the next generation, we as united Christian mothers will extend the educational and preventive work of our society among all the children and youth we can reach, beginning in our own homes and reaching out through the Sunday schools and the public schools to our higher schools and to the legislature.

Resolved, That we are in hearty sympathy with every effort for peace, and pray that speedily all nations may unite in instituting a permanent world-wide peace.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal suffrage, and that we will educate and agitate until equal rights in citizenship are granted to women.

Resolved, That we express our very sincere appreciation and thanks to the women of the Bethel W. C. T. U. for all they have done for the entertainment of this convention, to the Methodist church for the use of its newly renovated edifice, to those who have furnished special meals, to those who have opened their homes to guests, to Mr. Upton for a delightful hour at Bethel Inn and his new theatre, to the press for generous space, and to all others who have in any manner helped to make this convention profitable and pleasant.

O. M. MASON,
E. W. MORTON,
NELLIE L. CURTIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 6

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

WAR ZONES.

There never was more solid thinking in Washington than is going on among public men and directly interested in the affairs of government. It may be that in a legislation pending in Congress, there is a tendency to "follow crowd," or obey the will of political parties, or reflect the expressed desires of Congressional districts. Those may account for some of the incongruities on the part of Congress. Washington is intellectual. War zone number one.

Another war zone is to be found in New York, where the newspapers keeping the public in a constant state of excitement, and where the large, city-born population, so vitally affected by the European war, is living in a state of tense expectancy, many of them fully believing that the United States must soon become involved in the struggle.

Still another zone is to be found in Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Bridgeport and various other centers where manufacture of war munitions concerns the welfare of the entire population and where big booms and little booms are creating large and small fortunes and an era of prosperity.

A Congressman from the rich agricultural regions of the middle west describes another condition: "The farmers are ready for sowing; the trees are putting forth their green leaves, and very grass covers the entire landscape. All nature seems to breathe happiness and expectancy. The people who want war have a hot chance of tiring the boys from our region of."

(Continued on page 5)

RESOLUTIONS

OF RESPECT ON THE DEATH OF BRO. E. L. ARNO.

Whereas, an Overruling Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst a beloved brother, one whom we loved in great respect, and who has by word and deed exemplified the principles of our Fraternity,
Therefore, be it resolved, that in death of Bro. E. L. Arno the Lodge as a faithful member, and that we as a copy of these resolutions to his family, extending our sympathy, that the resolutions be placed upon our record and printed in the Oxford County Citizen, and that our Charter be draped thirty days in memory of our departed Brother.

L. W. RAMSELL,
H. M. YERRILL,
C. K. FOX,
Committee on Resolutions.
Mt. Abram Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bethel, Maine, June 9, 1916.

STATE OF MAINE

Office of Board of State Assessors
Augusta, June 6, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors will be in session at the assessors' Office in Fryeburg on Tuesday the 20th day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; at the Court House in South Paris on Wednesday, the 21st day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at the Assessors' Office in Rumford on Thursday, the 22nd day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and at the County Office in Oxford on Friday, the 23rd day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. In the County of Oxford to secure information to enable them to make a just equalization of the tax property in said county, and to investigate charges of concealment of property from taxation, of overvaluation and of failure to assess property in accordance with law.

B. G. McINTIRE,
J. J. DEARBORN,
W. F. DRESSER,
Board of State Assessors.
F. H. Sterling, Clerk.
6-3-16.

FOR SALE.

The L. T. Barker place on Main street, Bethel, Maine; 10 room hotel and stable with about 3-4 acres land. Inquire of

B. S. KILBORN,
Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.—25 horse power stationary gasoline engine in running order and for sale cheap. Inquire of WESLEY WIDEBER, J. H. Ham Co. Store, Bethel, Maine.